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Collegiate
Dictionary

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as of decaying wood);
that causes decaying

us (*Digitalis*) of erect
ropean biennial or pe-
cemes of dotted white
tis
(esp. *Vitis labrusca*) of

ly for individual cover

large swift powerful
xes and developed to
— compare AMERICAN

ox b: something re-
grasses (esp. genera
sembling brushes —

stant but frost-sensitive
, and forage
vely terners formerly
aired and wirehaired



the letter f
a slow trotting gait in
trifle before the diag-
nuple time that in-
and the step of the

ing or suggestive of a
wd in conning and
dish brown color (~
grapes) (~ wine) 3
— fox-ily \fak-sə-le\

chiefly Scot (15c): a

t., fireplace, fr. ML
m or lobby esp. of a

ore at BROTHER] (ca.
e name of an Italian

\ə-səz/ or Brit frac-
o shatter] (1727): a

EN
ction-, fractio act of
nore at BREAK] (14c)
indicating the quo-
: FRAGMENT (2): a
> 3: one of several

relating to, or being a
3: of, relating to, or
involving a process for
ferences in physical or
ly \-ē\ adv

denominations of less
urrency in denomina-

d; -iz-ing (1924): to
action \frak-shə-lə-

> 1: to separate (as
or break up — frac-
\frak-shə-nāt-ər\ n
us] (1725) 1: tend-
ible, irritable — frac-

fr. fractus] (15c) 1
being broken; specifi-
cture (as by tearing)
ing: BREAK 3: the
mineral
\v (1612) 1 a: to
URE TEAR 2 a: to
> great disorder in c
e limits (of as rules)
laprops — Goodman

frae \('frā prep [ME (northern) fra, frae, fr. ON frā: akin to OE fram
[rom] Scot (1700): FROM

fragile \('frā-jəl, -il\ adj [MF, fr. L fragilis — more at FRAIL] (1607) 1
a: easily broken or destroyed: FRAIL b: constitutionally delicate
lacking in physical vigor 2: TENUOUS SLIGHT — fragility \('frā-jil-
-it-ē\ n

syn FRAGILE, FRANGIBLE, BRITTLE, CRISP, FRIABLE mean breaking easily.
FRAGILE implies extreme delicacy of material or construction and need
for careful handling; FRANGIBLE implies susceptibility to being broken
without implying weakness or delicacy; BRITTLE implies hardness to-
gether with lack of elasticity or flexibility or toughness; CRISP implies a
firmness and brittleness desirable esp. in some foods; FRIABLE applies
to substances that are easily crumbled or pulverized.

fragment \('frā-gmēt\ n [ME, fr. L fragmentum, fr. frangere to break
— more at BREAK] (15c): a part broken off, detached, or incomplete

syn see PART
fragment \('frā-gmēt\ vb (1818): FRAGMENTIZE
fragmental \('frā-gmēt-əl\ adj (1798): FRAGMENTARY — fragmen-tal-
ly \-l-ē\ adv

fragmentary \('frā-gmēt-er-ē\ adj (1611): consisting of fragments
INCOMPLETE — fragmentarily \('frā-gmēt-er-ə-lē\ adv — fragmen-
tarily \-l-ē\ n

fragmentation \('frā-gmēt-ā-ti-ōn\ vb -tat-ed; -tat-ing (1945): FRAGMENTIZE
— fragmentation \('frā-gmēt-ā-ti-ōn\ n
fragmentation bomb n (1918): a bomb or shell whose relatively thick
casing is splintered upon explosion and thrown in fragments in all
directions

fragmentize \('frā-gmēt-īz\ vb -tized; -tizing vi (1815): to break up
or apart into fragments ~ vi: to fall to pieces — fragmentize-er n
fragrance \('frā-grān(t)s\ n (1667) 1: the quality or state of having a
sweet odor 2 a: a sweet or delicate odor (as of fresh flowers, pine
trees, or perfume) b: something (as a perfume) compounded to give
off a sweet or pleasant odor

syn FRAGRANCE, PERFUME, SCENT, INCENSE, REDOLENCE mean a sweet or
pleasant odor. FRAGRANCE suggests the odors of flowers or other
growing things; PERFUME may suggest a stronger or heavier odor and
applies esp. to a prepared or synthetic liquid; SCENT is very close to
PERFUME but of wider application because more neutral in connota-
tion; INCENSE applies to the smoke from burning spices and gums and
suggests an esp. pleasing odor; REDOLENCE implies a mixture of frag-
rant or pungent odors.

fragrant \('frā-grānt\ adj [ME, fr. L fragrant-, fragrans, fr. prp. of fra-
grare to be fragrant; akin to MHG bræhen to smell] (15c): marked by
fragrance syn see ODOROUS — fragrantly adv

frail \('frā-əl\ adj [ME, fr. MF fraile, fr. L fragilis fragile, fr. frangere]
(14c) 1: easily led into evil (~ humanity) 2: easily broken or de-
stroyed: FRAGILE 3 a: physically weak b: SLIGHT, UNSUBSTANTIAL
syn see WEAK — frailly \('frā-əl-lē\ adv — frailness n
frailty \('frā-əl-tē\ n, pl frailties (14c) 1: the quality or state of being
frail 2: a fault due to weakness esp. of moral character syn see
FAULT

fracture \('frā-z\ n [F] (1775): an obstacle of pointed stakes driven into the
ramparts of a fortification in a horizontal or inclined position
Fraktur \('frāk-tʃʊr\ n [G, fr. L fractura fracture] (1904) 1: a Ger-
man style of black letter 2 often not cap: a piece of very decorative
calligraphy done in a traditional Pennsylvania Dutch style

frameable or frame-able \('frā-mə-bəl\ adj (1577): capable of being
framed

fram-beesia \('frām-bē-zhē-si-ə\ n [NL, fr. F framboise raspberry; fr. the
appearance of the lesions] (1803): YAWS

frame \('frām\ vb framed; framing [ME framen to benefit, construct, fr.
OE framian to benefit, make progress; akin to ON fram forward, OE
fram from] vi (bef. 12c) 1 archaic: PROCEED, GO 2 obs: MANAGE ~
vi 1 a: PLAN, CONTRIVE [framed a new method of achieving their
purpose] b: to give expression to: FORMULATE c: SHAPE, CONSTRUCT
d: to draw up (as a document) 2: to fit or adjust esp. to something
or for an end: ARRANGE 3 obs: PRODUCE 4: to construct by fitting
and uniting the parts of the skeleton of (a structure) 5: to enclose in a
frame: also: to enclose as if in a frame 6 a: to devise falsely (as a
criminal charge) b: to contrive the evidence against (an innocent
man) so that a verdict of guilty is assured: c: to prearrange (as a con-
test) so that a particular outcome is assured — framer n

frame n (14c) 1 a: something composed of parts fitted together and
united b: the physical makeup of an animal and esp. a human body
c: PHYSIOLOGICAL FIGURE 2 a: the constructional system that gives shape
or strength (as to a building); also: a frame dwelling b: such a skele-
ton not filled in or covered 3 a: an open case or structure made for
admitting, enclosing, or supporting something (a window ~) b: a
machine built upon or within a framework (a spinning ~) c: a struc-
tural unit in an automobile chassis supported on the axles and support-
ing the rest of the chassis and the body d (1): a part of a pair of
glasses that holds one of the lenses (2) pl: that part of a pair of
glasses other than the lenses 4 obs: the act or manner of framing 5
a: a particular state or disposition (as of the mind): MOOD 6 a: an
enclosing border b: the matter or area enclosed in such a border: as
(1): one of the squares in which scores for each round are recorded (as
in bowling); also: a round in bowling. (2): an individual drawing in a
comic strip usu. enclosed by a bordering line (3): one picture of the
series on a length of motion-picture or other film (4): a complete
image being transmitted by television c: an inning in baseball d: a
limiting, typical, or esp. appropriate set of circumstances (studies made
within the ~ of our society and culture) e: an event that forms the
background for the action of a novel or play 7: FRAME-UP 8: a mini-
mal unit of instruction or stimulus in a programmed instruction rou-
tine

frame adj (1775): having a wood frame (~ houses)

frame of reference (1897) 1: an arbitrary set of axes with reference to
which the position or motion of something is described or physical
laws are formulated 2: a set of system (as of facts or ideas) serving to
orient or give particular meaning: VIEWPOINT, THEORY

frame-shift \('frām-shift\ adj (1967): relating to, being, or causing a
mutation in which a number of nucleotides not divisible by three is

inserted or deleted so that some triplet codons are read incorrectly
during genetic translation — frameshift n

frame-up \('frā-məp\ n (1900) 1: an act or series of actions in which
someone is framed 2: an action that is framed

framework \('frām-wərk\ n (1644) 1 a: a skeletal, openwork, or
structural frame b: a basic structure (as of ideas) 2: FRAME OF REF-
ERENCE 3: the larger branches of a tree that determine its shape

framework vt (1945): to graft scions of another variety on the frame-
work of (a tree)

framing \('frā-mīn\ n (15c): FRAME, FRAMEWORK

franc \('frānk\ n [F] (14c) — see MONEY table

franchise \('frān-chīz\ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. franchir to free, fr. OF franc
free — more at FRANK] (14c) 1: freedom or immunity from some
burden or restriction vested in a person or group 2 a: a special privi-
lege granted to an individual or group; esp: the right to be and exercise
the powers of a corporation b: a constitutional or statutory right
or privilege; esp: the right to vote c (1): the right or license granted
to an individual or group to market a company's goods or services in a
particular territory (2): the territory involved in such a right

franchise vt fran-chised; fran-chising (14c) 1 archaic: FREE 2: to
grant a franchise to
fran-chisee \('frān-chī-zē, -chə\ n (1954): one that is granted a fran-
chise

fran-chiser \('frān-chī-zər\ n [in sense 1, fr. 'franchise; in sense 2, fr.
'franchise] (1843) 1: FRANCHISEE 2: FRANCHISOR

fran-chi-sor \('frān-chī-zō(ə)r, -chə\ n ['franchise + -or] (1967): one
that grants a franchise

Franciscan \('frān-sis-kən\ n [ML Francisus Francis] (1592): a mem-
ber of the Order of Friars Minor founded by St. Francis of Assisi in
1209 and dedicated esp. to preaching, missions, and charities — Fran-
ciscan adj

francium \('frān(t)-sē-əm\ n [NL, fr. France] (ca. 1946): a radioactive
element of the alkali-metal group discovered as a disintegration prod-
uct of actinium and obtained artificially by the bombardment of tho-
rium with protons — see ELEMENT table

franco- comb form [ML, fr. Francus Frenchman, fr. LL, Frank] 1
: French and 'franco-German' 2: French (Francophile)

franco-American \('frān-kō-ə-mer-ə-kən\ n (1859): an American of
French or esp. French-Canadian descent — Franco-American adj

franco-lin \('frān-k(ə)-lən\ n [F, fr. It. francolino] (1653): any of nume-
rous partridges (Francolinus and related genera) of southern Asia and
Africa

franco-philie \('frān-kə-fil\ or fran-co-phil \(-fil\ adj (1889): markedly
friendly to France or French culture — Francophile n

franco-phobe \('frān-kə-fōb\ adj (1891): marked by a fear or strong dislike of
France or French culture or customs — Francophobe n

franco-phone \('frān-kə-fōn\ adj, often cap (1900): consisting of or belonging
to French-speaking population — Francophone n

franco-tireur \('frān-k(ə)-tī-er\ n [F, fr. franc free + tireur shooter] (1808)
: a civilian fighter or sniper

frangible \('frāŋ-jə-bəl\ adj [ME, fr. MF & ML; MF, fr. ML frangibilis,
fr. L frangere to break — more at BREAK] (15c): readily or easily broken
syn see FRAGILE — frangibility \('frāŋ-jə-bil-ē-tē\ n

frangipane \('frāŋ-jə-pān, -frāŋ-zhē-pān\ n [F, frangipani (perfume),
frangipane, fr. It] (1844): a custard usu. flavored with almonds

frangipani also frangipani \('frāŋ-jə-pān-ē, -pān\ n, pl -pani or
-panis [modif. of It frangipane, fr. Marquis Muzio Frangipane, 16th
cent. Ital. nobleman] (1676) 1: a perfume derived from or imitating
the odor of the flower of the red jasmine. 2: any of several shrubs or
small trees (genus Plumeria) of the dogbane family (as red jasmine)

frangipani native to the American tropics but introduced elsewhere

frangipani \('frāŋ-jə-pān\ n, often cap [F, blend of français French and anglais
English] (1964): French marked by a considerable number of borrow-
ings from English

frank \('frānk\ adj [ME, free, fr. OF franc, fr. ML francus, fr. LL Fran-
cus Frank] (1548) 1: marked by free, forthright, and sincere expres-
sion (a ~ reply) 2: clinically evident: UNMISTAKABLE (~ pus) —
frank-ness n

syn FRANK, CANDID, OPEN, PLAIN mean showing willingness to tell what
one feels or thinks. FRANK stresses lack of shyness or secretiveness or
of evasiveness from considerations of tact or expedience; CANDID sug-
gests expression marked by sincerity and honesty esp. in offering un-
welcome criticism or opinion; OPEN implies frankness but suggests
more indiscretion than FRANK and less earnestness than CANDID; PLAIN
suggests outspokenness and freedom from affectation or subtlety in
expression.

frank vt (1708) 1 a: to mark (a piece of mail) with an official signa-
ture or sign indicating the right of the sender to free mailing b: to
mail free c: to affix to (mail) a stamp or a marking indicating the
payment of postage 2: to enable to pass or go freely or easily —
frankable \('frān-kə-bəl\ adj — frank-er n

frank n (1713) 1 a: the signature of the sender on a piece of franked
mail serving in place of a postage stamp b: a mark or stamp on a
piece of mail indicating postage paid c: a franked envelope 2: the
privilege of sending mail free of charge

frank n (1904): FRANKFURTER

Frank \('frānk\ n [ME, partly fr. OE Franca; partly fr. OF Franc, fr. LL
Francus, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG Franka Frank, OE Franca] (bef.
12c): a member of a West Germanic people that entered the Roman
provinces in A.D. 253, occupied the Netherlands and most of Gaul, and
established themselves along the Rhine

Frankenstein \('frāŋ-kən-stēn also -stēn\ n 1: a student of physiology
in Mary W. Shelley's novel Frankenstein whose life is ruined by a mon-
ster he creates 2: a work or agency that ruins its originator 3: a
monster in the shape of a man — Frankensteinian \('frāŋ-kən-stēn-
i-ən, -stēn-ē\ adj

\ə\ about \ə\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ə\ ace \ə\ cot, cart
\ə\ out \ə\ chin \ə\ bet \ə\ easy \ə\ go \ə\ hit \ə\ ice \ə\ job
\ə\ sing \ə\ go \ə\ law \ə\ boy \ə\ thin \ə\ the \ə\ loot \ə\ foot
\ə\ yet \ə\ vision \ə\ k, n, œ, æ, ue, ū, see Guide to Pronunciation

postage \pōs-tij\ *n* (1654) 1: the fee for postal service 2: adhesive stamps or printed indicia representing postal fees
 postage-due stamp *n* (1893): a special adhesive stamp that is applied by a post office to mail bearing insufficient postage to make up an amount equal to the deficient postage with often an additional fee and that is paid for by the addressee immediately prior to delivery
 postage meter *n* (1927): a machine that prints postal indicia on pieces of mail, records the amount of postage given in the indicia, and subtracts it from a total amount which has been paid at a post office and for which the machine has been set
 postage-stamp *adj* (1938): resembling a postage stamp in size: very small
 postage stamp *n* (1840): a government adhesive stamp or imprinted stamp for use on mail as evidence of prepayment of postage
 post-al \pōs-tl\ *adj* (1843) 1: of or relating to the mails or the post office 2: conducted by mail (~ chess)
 postal card *n* (1872) 1: a card officially stamped and issued by the government for use in the mail 2: POSTCARD
 postal order *n*, *Brit* (1883): MONEY ORDER
 postal service *n* (ca. 1920): POST OFFICE 1
 postal union *n* (1875): an association of governments setting up uniform regulations and practices for international mail
 post-ax-i-al \pōs-tak-sē-əl\ *adj* (1872): located behind an axis of the body; esp: of or relating to the posterior side of the axis of a vertebrate limb
 post-bag \pōs(t)-bag\ *n* (1813) 1 *Brit*: MAILBAG 2 *Brit*: a single batch of mail; LETTERS
 post-bel-lum \pōs(t)-bel-əm\ *adj* [L *post bellum* after the war] (1874): of, relating to, or characteristic of the period following a war and esp. following the American Civil War
 post-box \pōs(t)-bāks\ *n* (1754): MAILBOX; esp: a public mailbox
 post-boy \pōi\ *n* (1707): POSTILION
 post-card \pōs(t)-kārd\ *n* (1870) 1: POSTAL CARD 1 2: a card on which a message may be written for mailing without an envelope and to which the sender must affix a stamp
 post-ca-va \pōs(t)-kā-və\ *n* [NL] (1866): the inferior vena cava of vertebrates higher than fishes — post-ca-val \və\ *adj*
 post-chaise *n* (1712): a carriage person, having a closed body on four wheels and seating two to four persons
 post-class-ic-al \pōs(t)-klas-ik-əl\ or post-class-ic \-ik\ *adj* (1867): of or relating to a period (as in art, literature, or civilization) following a classical one
 post-com-mu-nion \pōs(t)-kə-myū-nyən\ *n*, often cap P&C [ME, fr. ML *postcommunio*, *postcommunio*, fr. L *post-* + LL *communio* communion] (15c): a liturgically variable prayer following the communion at Mass
 post-cra-ni-al \pōs(t)-krā-nē-əl\ *adj* (1913): of or relating to the part of the body caudal to the head (~ skeleton) (~ fossil remains) — post-cra-ni-al-ly \-ē\ *adv*
 post-date \pōs(t)-dāt\ *v* (1624) 1 *a*: to date with a date later than that of execution (~ a check) 2: to assign (an event) to a date subsequent to that of actual occurrence 2: to follow in time
 post-diluv-ian \pōs(t)-dā-lū-vē-ən, -di-\ *adj* [post- + L *diluvium* flood — more at DELUGE] (1680): of or relating to the period after the flood described in the Bible
 postdiluvian *n* (1684): one living after the flood described in the Bible
 post-doc-tor-al \pōs(t)-dāk-tō-əl\ also post-doc-tor-ate \-tō-ət\ *adj* (1936): being beyond the doctoral level: *a*: of or relating to advanced academic or professional work beyond a doctor's degree (~ fellowship) *b*: engaged in such work (~ scholars)
 post-emer-gence \pōs-ti-mar-jən(t)s\ *adj* (1940): used or occurring in the stage between the emergence of a seedling and the maturity of a crop plant (~ herbicides) (~ development)
 post-er \pōs-tər\ *n* [post] *archaic* (1605): a swift traveler
 poster *n* [post] (1838): a bill or placard for posting often in a public place; *specif*: one that is decorative or pictorial
 poster color *n* (1925): an opaque watercolor paint with a gum or glue-size binder sold used in jars — called also *poster paint*
 poste-res-tante \pōs-tres-tāt(ə)nt, -tāt\ *n* [F, lit., waiting mail] chiefly *Brit* (1768): GENERAL DELIVERY
 post-er-i-or \pōs-ti-ər, pō-\ *adj* [L, compar. of *posterius* coming after, fr. *post* after — more at POST.] (1534) 1: later in time: SUBSEQUENT 2: situated behind: as *a*: CAUDAL *b*: of the human body or its parts: DORSAL 3: of a plant part: ADAXIAL SUPERIOR — post-er-i-or-ly *adv*
 post-er-i-or \pōs-ti-ər, pō-\ *n* (1619): the hinder parts of the body; *specif*: BUTTOCKS
 post-er-i-or-ity \pōs-ti-ər-ə-tē\ *n* [ME *posteriorite*, fr. L *posterioritas*, fr. L *posterior*] (14c): the quality or state of being later or subsequent
 post-er-ity \pōs-ti-ər-ə-tē\ *n* [ME *posterite*, fr. MF *posterité*, fr. L *posterius*, *posteritas*, fr. *posterius* coming after] (14c) 1: the offspring of one progenitor to the furthest generation: DESCENDANTS 2: all future generations
 post-ern \pōs-tərn, pās-\ *n* [ME *posterne*, fr. OF, alter. of *posterle*, fr. LL *posterula*, dim. of *postera* back door, fr. L, fem. of *posterus*] (13c) 1: a back door or gate 2: a private or side entrance or way — *postern* *adj*
 post-ero-lat-er-al \pās-tə-rō-lat-ə-rəl, -lā-trəl\ *adj* [posterior + *-o-* + *lateral*] (1852): posterior and lateral in position or direction (~ aspect of the leg)
 post-ex-change *n* (1892): a store at a military installation that sells merchandise and services to military personnel and authorized civilians
 post-ex-il-ic \pōs-tēg-zil-ik\ *adj* (1871): of or relating to the period of Jewish history between the end of the exile in Babylon in 538 B.C. and A.D. 1
 post-face \pōs(t)-fās, -fās; pōs-fās\ *n* [F, fr. *post-* + *-face* (as in *préface* preface)] (1782): a brief article or note (as of explanation) placed at the end of a publication
 post-form \pōs(t)-fōrm\ *v* (1945): to shape (a fully or partially cured laminate) by reheating over a mold
 post-free \pōs(t)-frē\ *adj*, chiefly *Brit* (1723): POSTPAID
 post-gan-gli-on-ic \pōs(t)-gan-glē-ən-ik\ *adj* (1897): distal to a ganglion; *specif*: of, relating to, or being an axon arising from a cell body within an autonomic ganglion — compare PREGANGLIONIC

post-grad-u-ate \pōs-ti-ə-wat, -ə-wāt\ *adj* (1858): GRADUATE 2
 postgraduate *n* (ca. 1890): a student continuing his education after graduation from high school or college
 post-haste \pōs-t-häst\ *n* [post] *archaic* (1545): great haste
 posthaste *adv* (1593): with all possible speed
 posthaste *adj*, obs (1604): SPEEDY, IMMEDIATE (requires your... ~ appearance — Shak.)
 post hoc \pōs-t-häk\ *n* [NL *post hoc, ergo propter hoc* after this, therefore because of this] (1704): the fallacy of arguing from temporal sequence to a causal relation
 post-hole \pōst-hōl\ *n* (1703): a hole sunk in the ground to hold a fence post
 post horn *n* (ca. 1675): a simple straight or coiled brass or copper wind instrument with cupped mouthpiece used esp. by guards of mail coaches of the 18th and 19th centuries
 post-horse \pōs-t-hōrs\ *n* [post] (1527): a horse for use esp. by couriers or mail carriers
 post-hu-mous \pās-cho-məs also -t(y)ə-, -thə; pās-t(h)ü-məs, pōst-\ *adj* [L *posthumus*, alter. of *postumus* late-born, posthumous, fr. superl. of *posterus* coming after — more at POSTERIOR] (1619) 1: born after the death of the father 2: published after the death of the author 3: following or occurring after death (~ fame) — post-hu-mous-ly *adv*
 post-hu-mous-ness *n*
 post-hyp-not-ic \pōst-(h)ip-nät-ik\ *adj* [ISV] (1890): of, relating to, or characteristic of the period following a hypnotic trance
 post-ic \pōs-tēsh\ *n* [F, fr. Sp. *postizo*] (1886): WIG; esp: TOUPEE 2
 post-til-ion or post-til-lion \pōs-til-yən, pō-\ *n* [MF *postillon* mail carrier using post-horses, fr. It *postiglione*, fr. *posta* post] (ca. 1611): one who rides as a guide on the near horse of one of the pairs attached to a coach or post chaise esp. without a coachman
 Post-im-pres-sion-ism \pōs-tim-presh-ə-niz-əm\ *n* [F *postimpressionisme*, fr. *post-* + *impressionisme* impressionism] (1910): a theory or practice of art originating in France in the last quarter of the 19th century that in revolt against impressionism stresses variously volume, picture structure, or expressionism — Post-im-pres-sion-ist \-presh-ə-nist\ *adj* or *n* — Post-im-pres-sion-ist-ic \-presh-ə-nis-tik\ *adj*
 post-ing \pōst\ (1682) 1: the act of transferring an entry or item from a book of original entry to the proper account in a ledger 2: the record in a ledger account resulting from the transfer of an entry or item from a book of original entry
 post-ing \pōst\ (1945): appointment to a post or a command
 post-Kant-ian \pōs(t)-kant-ē-ən, -kāt-\ *adj* (1843): of or relating to the idealist philosophers (as Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel) following Kant and developing some of his ideas
 post-lude \pōst-lūd\ *n* [post- + *-lude* (as in *prelude*)] (1851) 1: a closing piece of music; esp: an organ voluntary at the end of a church service 2: a closing phase (as of an epoch or a literary work)
 post-man \pōs(t)-mən, -man\ *n* (1529): MAILMAN
 post-mark \pōs-t-mārk\ *n* (1678): an official postal marking on a piece of mail; *specif*: a cancellation mark showing the post office and date of mailing
 postmark *v* (1716): to put a postmark on
 post-mas-ter \pōs-tər\ *n* (1513) 1: one who has charge of a post office 2: one who has charge of a station for the accommodation of travelers or who supplies post-horses — post-master-ship \-ship\ *n*
 postmaster general *n*, *pl* postmasters general (1626): an official in charge of a national post office department or agency
 post-meno-pau-sal \pōs(t)-mēn-ə-pō-zəl\ *adj* (1928) 1: having undergone menopause 2: occurring after menopause
 post-me-ri-di-em \pōs(t)-mē-rid-ē-əm, -ē-əm\ *adj* [L] (1647): being after noon — abbr. *p.m.*
 post-mil-le-nar-i-an-ism \pōs(t)-mil-ə-nēr-ē-ə-niz-əm\ *n* (ca. 1890): POSTMILLENNIALISM — postmillenarian *adj* or *n*
 post-mil-len-ni-al \pōs(t)-mā-lēn-ē-əl\ *adj* (1851) 1: coming after or relating to the period after the millennium 2: holding or relating to postmillennialism
 post-mil-len-ni-al-ism \pōs-ti-jiz-əm\ *n* (1879): the view that Christ will return only at the millennium — post-mil-len-ni-al-ist \-ē-ə-ləst\ *n*
 post-mis-tress \pōs(t)-mis-trəs\ *n* (1697): a female postmaster
 post-mor-em \pōs(t)-mōd-əm, -mōd-əm\ *adj* (1949): of or relating to a movement that is in reaction against the theory and practice of modern art or literature — post-mod-ern-ism \-ər-niz-əm\ *n*
 post-mor-em-ist \-nəst\ *adj* or *n*
 post-mor-tem \pōs(t)-mōrt-əm\ *adj* [L *post mortem* after death] (1742) 1: done, occurring, or collected after death (~ tissue specimens) 2: following the event
 postmortem *n* (1844) 1: an analysis or discussion of an event after it is over 2: POSTMORTEM EXAMINATION
 postmortem examination *n* (1837): an examination of a body after death for determining the cause of death or the character and extent of changes produced by disease
 postnasal drip *n* (1949): flow of mucous secretion from the posterior part of the nasal cavity onto the wall of the pharynx occurring usu. as a chronic accompaniment of an allergic state
 post-na-tal \pōs(t)-nāt-\ *adj* [ISV] (ca. 1859): subsequent to birth; *specif*: of or relating to an infant immediately after birth (~ care) — post-na-tal-ly \-lē-\ *adv*
 post-nup-tial \pōs-t-shəl, -chəl, -chə-wəl\ *adj* (1807): made or occurring after marriage or mating
 post-obit \pōs-tō-bat, esp *Brit* -stāb-it\ *n* (1751): POST-OBIT BOND
 post-obit *adj* [L *post obitum* after death] (1788): occurring or taking effect after death
 post-obit bond *n* (ca. 1890): a bond made by a reversioner to secure a loan and payable out of his reversion
 post office *n* (1652) 1: a government department or agency handling the transmission of mail 2: a local branch of a national post office

\ə\ about \ʔ\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ā\ ace \ä\ cot, cart
 \ä\ out \ch\ chin \el\ bet \e\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \j\ job
 \j\ sing \ö\ go \ö\ law \oi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ü\ loot \ü\ foot
 \y\ yet \zh\ vision \ä, k, ʔ, æ, œ, u, ü, ʏ\ see Guide to Pronunciation